

Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People!
YANKEE GO HOME!

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U.S. CRIMES

PILE UP



Vinh Quang Village Razed (photo); Haiphong, Nam Dinh and Hai Duong Cities and Other Populous Localities Indiscriminately Bombed

VIETNAM

COURIER

INFORMATION WEEKLY - E.O. : 46 Tran Hung Dao Street - Hanoi - D.R.V. - Tel. 3841

July 10
1967

No 118
4th Year



The military base during the shelling.

L.A.F. attack against Con Tien (Quang Tri province) on May 9, 1967



Capt. Bill Lee and Col. James Barett in a desparate state.

U.S. LOSSES HEAVIER AND HEAVIER

NORTH VIETNAM

IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1967

452 U.S. AIRCRAFT DOWNED

BETWEEN AUG. 5, 1966 AND JULY 6, 1967 2,073 Planes Were Downed

SOUTH VIETNAM

QUANG TRI - THUA THIEN

3 U.S. Companies Wiped Out, 2 Others Badly Mauled, 40 G.I.s Captured.

QUANG NGAI

Go Hoi Airfield Attacked: 300 G.I.s Wiped Out, 30 Planes and Helicopters Destroyed.

VIETNAM PEOPLE'S ARTILLERY IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST U.S. AGGRESSION, FOR NATIONAL SALVATION

by Brigadier-General TA XUAN THU

TO-DAY, the Artillery of the Vietnamese People's Army is 21 years old. It is a young army. It has, however, fallen this year at a time when the armed forces and people in the Vietnamese People's Army, the second Winter-Spring victory, those in the North brought the number of U.S. aircraft down to zero, and some of the artillerymen have just been awarded a Military Exploit Order First Class by the National Assembly, the Government and President Ho Chi Minh for their glorious feats of arms on all battlefields.

In celebrating the birthday of our army, we feel boundlessly proud when looking back on the splendid course of progress of the Vietnamese Artillery.

On June 29, 1946 when it was just born, our Artillery, then only a few guns, joined the resistance, was against French colonialism at the side of the entire people and our army. In the crucible of the fighting, our Artillery starting from scratch and without relief, fought on in the open, captured guns from the enemy to arm itself and wiped out adverse forces, unceasingly grew up, won many victories and, together with the entire army and people, brought the success of the first resistance to victory.

During the 1951-1964 years, of peaceful construction under the leadership of the Party and the State, our Artillery, its size and rapid growth and became a regular and relatively modern People's Artillery, playing a major role in the main firepower of our army and making an active contribution to the defence of socialist Vietnam.

Since 1965, our Artillery directly launched its war of aggression against our artillerymen — with their "Dien Bien Phu" and "A4-D" — have, together with the entire army and people been streaming to the front and delivering thunder-like strikes at the enemy on all battlefields.

The Artillery of North Vietnam is fighting in serried ranks, with the support and services of the Vietnam People's Army and people with the determination to defeat the U.S. aggressors and destruction. So far, more



than 80 enemy warships and commando boats have been sunk or set afire by their accurate shelling of the targets.

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North Vietnamese artillery in Vinh Linh hamming at U.S. batteries at Dien Bien Phu

4

NORTH AND SOUTH VIETNAM ARTILLERY RECORD GREAT VICTORIES

From Early 1966 to June 1967 (still incomplete figures)

NORTH VIETNAM PEOPLE'S ARTILLERY

- Set aside and sank over 80 vessels and commando boats.
- Fought back the enemy artillery south of the Ben Hai River:
- Wiped out 2,100 U.S. and puppet troops;
- Destroyed: 339 guns of various types,
- 13 patrol, ammunition dumps, etc.

SOUTH VIETNAM L.A.F. ARTILLERY

- Fought 828 battles;
- Wiped out 28,450 U.S. and puppet troops;
- Destroyed: 3,664 aircraft of various types;
- 1,000 vehicles,
- 329 vehicles and many storages and other war means of the enemy.

THE Summer rice harvest in the Vinh Linh area was born in a shelter, production team No 3 of K. village was distributing paddy to the people. By the time of a hurricane, lamp, its leader was checking the distribution list while its necessary was weighing out grain.

In the dark, the co-op members could not see their leader's face but heard his young voice:

"Father Roong, you've got your due share, haven't you?"

"I have," the old man answered.

Some young members helped carry up Roong's rice while awaiting their turn.

After the distribution, I came back to the leader's house to spend the night. The stars were still bright with the thousand of shells fired from U.S. navy units off the coast. Lying in a cold shelter, I saw the flashes of shells.

All of a sudden, the team's leader sat up, growling: "Their guns are aimed at our hamlet. Where on earth have they hidden?" He leaped on the hill of T. village was no easy job. There was boi and bombs and shells and smoke. I saw the leader, Van Thao, manager of the Di-ko-operative, declared: "We have to collect as much boi as possible to get enough for a bumper crop. We'll show to the American aggressors what stuff the T. people are made of."

What did he say and the villagers followed his example.

One day, his wife fell on the hill slope with her boi load, killed by a bomb. The following day, the leader and the members of production teams: "Well, shall we go on fetching boi? We have to collect as much as possible to get enough for a bumper crop. We'll help the old fellow dig his shelter. No grain brought in must be destroyed by Johnson!"

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The above account brought home to me the full significance of the figures given by the co-op in T. village. The whole surface had been churned up by bombs and shells. Under these hard conditions, the co-ops had been transplanted with

portions and army harvesters in battle line. There were plenty of trenches and shelters.

One day, as I was cycling to the hamlet of T. village, I was called by a militia woman from a trench: "Get down from your bike, and follow a path. Don't break our anti-air raid traffic regulations."

I wondered whether it was possible to ride in a trench. I complied with the order and found that this woman was one of the numerous ones recently duty to serve as roads and bridges. I stopped to have them to make room for rice carrying people and wheel barrows. These communication trenches were dubbed "Dien Bien Phu

Wing the young men for her husband and wife.

She goes to the battle for and wife.

The lines tell of the heroic lady Triest of this Thanh Hoa province who valiantly led the resistance against the Northern invaders.

This tradition has infused more strength into the undaunted militia-women. How glorious their fear was when one knew that they had just been issued rifles only 11 days before!

In G. village, harvest time began with five thousand

BUMPER CROP IN HEROIC VINH LINH

four extra tons of seeds. But U.S. planes had destroyed six tons of seeds and burnt them to ashes.

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shells pounded every day on the hamlets and the ricefields. The militia hurriedly collected the rice in C. field. As rice was being carried to the co-operative, the shells exploded and killed sister Linh.

The terrible rain did not hit any other in the group who had taken shelter in the trench. They had time to roll into a fox-hole and cover it with rice shaves. At the end of

the bombardment, the rice

paddy. A threshing floor was divided into two surrounded by trenches and underground shelters. Each team had a shelter for the distribution of rice, which was to be given to fifteen people. As a result, co-operative C. suffered no casualty during harvest time.

In the first seven days of the season, the co-operative of village T. harvested 1,000 rice shells, the whole T. hamlet rocked with powder. However, its woman assistant manager, Linh, said: "We will distribute grain as usual. After all, it isn't risky as we thought."

S. village was hit by a bomb. It bombed its hamlet and lost its house, the manager of its co-op, Ba, declared calmly: "We are still in a position to distribute grain."



THE enemy is unleashing a ferocious war of destruction on Vinh Linh, but the region has won the Summer rice battle and prepared its fields for the Autumn rice. Co-op members are engaging a new combat on the countryside front.

In a corner of the paddy storehouse of East hamlet, production team leader Nguyen The Que said to the members of his team: "When carrying rice, always hold your heads so close to the your loads so that the rice does not fall. This can protect your head against bomb splinters, especially when you're on the ground. I have experienced this method."

Finally no co-op reported to the co-operative thinking the situation was not so dangerous yet.

The members of co-operative C. were of this opinion when discussing the new combat situation. Their village was bombed and strafed day and night. They failed to return to their homes. A house of production team No 1 which had been blasted by a bomb was immediately repaired to store

sheaves got loose by bombing, the harvesters resumed their work after having brought the only casualty to the village.

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(*) Plant used as paddy manure.

U.S. aircraft and artillery rained in Vinh Linh 100 bombs and shells per hectare. During the summer, the entire Spring crop, Giang and Vinh Son villages received in 3 days 1,100 bombs and 20,000 shells.

To date, the armed forces and people of Vinh Linh have downed more than 100 aircraft (6 were shot down on Nov 21, 1967). The 9th crop since U.S. escalation in the North, Vinh Linh has harvested 140kg per hectare of paddy more than the corresponding crop of the previous year.

(Continued page 6)

